UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

x

1802 HALF DIME

The Mint Master

April 2024
Volume 72 Issue 4

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — April 2024

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club members.

We had a great meeting last month. There were 43 in attendance. There were a lot of our members with coins for sale at our Bourse night. I hope. you were able to make some good deals.

I want to thank Ruth Hackford-Peer for the Coin Quiz, Brian Cole's Brother for News and Views and Benjamine &Mike Strasser for the Refreshments. Mini Exhibits were Bruce Griggs, Sherry Gunderson, Jan Reninger.

This month we will be voting on our Medal. design for 2024. Bring your Design to the meeting.

The Speaker for our April meeting will be Lee McKenzie he will talk to us. about how he got started collecting and what he collects.

See you soon.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For April 9, 2024

Greetings - LaVar Burton		**1875 Dot Indian Head Cent**	**6-7**
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Meeting , April 9, 2024, 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East —Salt Lake City

2024 Membership Dues Announcement

FINAL NOTICE

Your membership dues are due for 2024

Please pay your dues early if possible.

They will however be accepted until our April 2024 meeting on April 9th

You may pay in person at any of our club meetings or mail them in to:

UNS

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City UT 84165

Fees are listed on the back page of the MintMaster

Your membership supports the UNS as well as gets you free admission to our Utah coin shows. Also you will continue to receive the Mint Master monthly via e-mail.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

2024 UNS SCHEDULE

January# # #	February# # Speaker – TBA#	March# # Bourse Night# # #
April# # Speaker - TBA# # **National Coin Week 21-27#**	May# # UNS Birthday# Club Medals# # **May 10/11 Layton Coin Show#**	June# # Youth Night / Cagle# Call for donations# # **June 14/15 Sandy Coin Show#**
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # **Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#**
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. (Each one gets you a ticket)
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket for each Board Member attending board meetings

ON THE COVER OF THIS MINTMASTER

On the cover is one of America's great rarities. It is being offered for sale in the upcoming Stacks/Bowers Rarities Night on March 26th.
It is graded AU-50 and one of the finest known survivors. The vast majority of 1802 Half Dimes are impaired or in low grade. The high estimate of survivors is not more than 45 pieces. This coin sold for $192,000.

1875 Dot Indian Head Cent

Doug Nyholm

I have written about this interesting variety several years ago which many collectors I believe are unaware of.

This simple raised dot on the N in ONE was supposedly added to the working die in order to place an indicator on coins of which a mint employee was suspected of stealing. It was used only on a single days coinage and at the end of the day the suspected thief would be searched and if any coins with the dot were found in his possession at the end of his shift they could be traced to the days production.

Although this mark has never been positively attributed to the attempt to catch the thief, it has, as with many other numismatic mysteries been propagated throughout time to this situation. Published here also is a letter from the Mint Director Loudon Snowdon dated Aug. 24, 1875 which was published by Richard Snow in his massive 2-volume work covering Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents.

Mint of the United States
Coiner's Department
Philadelphia
August 24, 1875
The Honorable James Pollock, Sup't.

Sir:

Having reported to you my suspicions as to the honesty of X [the name is left out of letter because. & will be seen below, the man was not really a hardened criminal] *employed in the coining room of this department and having received from you before your departure into the country authority to suspend him in case my suspicions were confirmed or strengthened I have the honor to submit the following facts in relation to the further development of the case.*

On the morning after our conference I was satisfied from the evidence presented to me that X had taken some of the one cent coins and had them on his person. But being anxious to fix his guilt clearly beyond any cavil or doubt, I instructed him not to use more than one coining press so that X's actions could be the more closely watched and that he should report to me any suspicious actions on X's part About 11 a.m. Mr. Downing reported that X had been acting in a suspicious manner and that in his judgment he had some of the marked coin on his person. In your absence I sent for Mr. Hickox, acting superintendent, and informed him of all the facts, and requested him to remain with me whilst I sent for and examined Mr. X, which he did.

I sent for X, and after closing the door to prevent our being disturbed I told him that some of the employees suspected him of taking coin out of the coining room. He was little agitated, but laughingly told me that it was a great mistake. I then asked him whether he had any coin on his person and he said be had some, which had been given him by his son. I told him that any coin given him by his son could be designated as the coin of today had been struck upon a marked die.

At this he immediately became very distressed and wanted a private interview. I went with him into the vault connected with my room and he in there confessed that he had recently taken a few cents and begged me to overlook the offense. I told him how much distressed I was to see that an old man of his long connection with the Mint detected al such an offense. I sincerely sympathized with his family and himself, but I could not overlook an offense which was known to several of the employees as well as to you, the superintendent.

I then took him back to the presence of Mr. Hickox, where he again confessed his guilt. I then exhibited to Mr. Hickox two (2) pieces from the marked dies given to me by Mr. Downing and asked X to take out of his pocket the coin he had pilfered. After some trouble he was made to empty his pockets and we found upon him thirty-three (33) cents marked in a similar manner to the ones previously in my possession. These pieces were sealed up in our own presence together with the proper endorsement Mr. Downing was requested to put up another lot from the same press in an envelope and seal the same which he did. These packages are now in my vault and subject to your examination. I immediately suspended him.

Mr. X tendered his resignation for such action as you may see fit. Mr. X has been connected with this institution almost continuously for over 50 years. He is now a very old man, being upwards of 76 years of age. Of late he has manifested in many ways the weakness of his mind and I think it charitable to say that his grave fault can be attributed to mental decay and weakness more than any other cause.

The feeblemindedness has manifested itself in a marked manner since his recent detection and peculations. At one moment he appears in the very depths of despair and humiliation demeaning himself for the crime. With the very next he speaks of himself as the poor victim of uncharitable people.

I felt it in my duty to present the whole facts for such action as you may deem proper. I will add that from present appearances I do not think X will long survive this terrible blow. His mental suffering I will not attempt to describe. One cannot witness it unmoved.

I am, very respectfully

(signed) A. Loudon Snowden,
Coiner.

U.S. COINS SIGNATURE® AUCTION

CSNS 2024 — Dallas | May 8-12

Highlights from the

Jon Alan Boka Collection

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View all lots and bid at HA.com/1374

1786 Connecticut Copper,
Miller 5.4-G
Mailed Bust Left
Ex: Newman Collection

1766 Pitt Halfpenny, W-8350
Popular Early American Token

Condition Census 1793 S-14 Cent
The Famous Bisecting
Crack Variety
Ex: Norweb-Husak-Koshkarian

Condition Census 1794 S-17a Cent
Head of 1793
Ex: Brown-Rasmussen

Second Finest 1794 S-18b Cent
Head of 1793
Ex: Hain-Halpern

Tied for Second Best 1794
S-20b Cent
Head of 1793
Ex: Gilbert-Newcomb-Downing

Ninth Best 1794 S-56 Cent
Head of 1794
Ex: Clapp-Sheldon-ANS
(Deaccessioned)

Impressive 1794 S-64 Cent
No Fraction Bar
Ex: Van Cleave-Loring-Denman

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April Prizes

Member Prize: **Austrian Philharmonic 1 oz silver**

On-Time Prize: **1942 P Walker Half**

Youth Prize: **Nickel/Wheat Cent rolls + IHC**

General Prizes

1) **Silver Presidential Medal**
2) **Austrian Maria Theresa Thaler**
3) **1921 Morgan**
4) **1925 P Peace Dollar BU**
5) **1942 S Jefferson Nickel ANACS MS66**
6) **$5 Silver Certificate**
7) **1986 2-Coin Proof Commem Set**
8) **1974 Mint Set**
9) **Canada 1912 One Cent**
10) **Silver Bar w/gem**
11) **ATB S-Mint Quarters**

Buy of the Month

To Be Announced

Thanks to our curator, Darin Lee for our prizes

Complete Set of World's Columbian Esposition Tickets

Offered By Stacks/Bowers

Shown above is a complete set of admission tickets issued for the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition. These usually sell for in excess of $100 each and are occasionally available. This complete set is being offered in Stacks/ Bowers Spring sale along with the bank envelope in which they were contained.

#

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CHICAGO

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A. F. Seeberger

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition.

This envelope contains a set of these tickets

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1841 Liberty Head Quarter Eagle
"The Little Princess"
Stacks/Bowers—Doug Nyholm

This rarity coms from the Stacks/Bowers "Rarities Night" auction catalog. This is their session which highlights the most expensive and rare coins in their current auction. Thw 1841 quarter eagle is one of only 15 known specimens and is one of the rarest gold issues in the United States. It sold for $408,000.

One of the most famous of all United States coins and ranked #95 in the fifth edition (2019) of the influential reference *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. Dubbed the "Little Princess" by Abe Kosoff in his 1950 Adolphe Menjou sale and by Norman Stack in the Davis-Graves auction of 1954, this moniker may have first been applied to the 1841 quarter eagle by an unknown source in the 1930s. Regardless of its origin, the name has continued to this day and is instantly recognized among advanced collectors specializing in the rarest and most desirable United States coins.

The 1841 is also one of the most enigmatic and curious of all major numismatic rarities. Enigmatic because the format in which the known examples were struck continues to be debated by researchers. Curious because, despite being pictured in print as early as 1842, the issue largely escaped the attention of numismatists until early in the 20th century. Since the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* for that year does not mention any circulation strike quarter eagles from the Philadelphia Mint, traditional numismatic wisdom has regarded the 1841 as a Proof-only issue. The Mint Cabinet received a specimen in 1841, and the following year, in 1842, Jacob Eckfeldt and William Dubois mentioned the issue, along with providing an engraved image of an example, in their book *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations*. In his book published in 1860, describing the Mint Cabinet Collection, Director James Ross Snowden also specifically mentioned the 1841 quarter eagle, which he referred to as a "pattern". Outside of Mint circles, however, the issue remained largely unap-

preciated - if not unrecognized - throughout much of the 19th century, during which only a few auction appearances have been traced.

The 1841 quarter eagle achieved numismatic fame seemingly overnight when, in 1909, Edgar H. Adams published his *Official Premium List of United States Private and Territorial Gold Coins* and noted that only two examples were known. Since that time most numismatists have adopted the obvious explanation for the extreme rarity of this issue: since the issue is not listed in the Mint Director's *Report* for 1841, as related above, and further since the Mint did not start recording the number of Proof gold coins struck until 1859, the 1841 quarter eagle must be a Proof-only issue.

The Proof-only status of the "Little Princess" remained largely unchallenged until 2012 when, backed by recent research and opinions, PCGS certified the first 1841 quarter eagle as a circulation strike. The specimen in question, with an unknown prior provenance, was graded EF-45 and realized $105,800 in our March 2012 Baltimore Auction. The most significant evidence used to support the belief that some circulation strikes were produced for this issue are the number of coins extant and the level of preservation of many of these survivors. With a *PCGS CoinFacts* estimate of 16 or 17 known, and 15 examples positively traced, the 1841 has an extant population that seems abundant when compared to those of other Proof 1840s quarter eagle issues, survivors for each of which can be counted on one hand. Additionally, more than half of all 1841 quarter eagles known are worn, including an example in Good-4.

Opinions still differ regarding the 1841 quarter eagle, however, and there are also compelling arguments on the side of those who advocate for continued acceptance of its Proof-only status. Chief among these are the fact that all known examples were struck from a single die pairing, that attributed as JD-1 in the 2018 reference *United States Proof Coins* by John W. Dannreuther. Even more significant is that the reverse die of the 1841 is the same that the Mint used to strike all other Proof quarter eagles dated 1840 to 1848. As Dannreuther observes:

For the circulation strike argument to be correct, the 1841 quarter eagle would have to be the only circulation coins struck in the 1840-48 era to use a Proof-only die. No other Proof-only reverse die of any denomination from the half cent to the eagle from this era is found on circulation strikes. These Proof-only dies were segregated from circulation strike dies.

Some 1841 quarter eagles are clearly Proofs, namely the aforementioned Mint Cabinet specimen now in the Smithsonian Institution, the Adolphe Menjou-Graves coin, and the Eliasberg-Bass-Pogue specimen. The status of others is less clear, especially those that are more heavily worn. Research continues, and it may be that the status of this issue as Proof-only or a combination of Proofs and circulation strikes may forever be debated by numismatists. Even the leading third-party certification services are not in agreement, for while PCGS now recognizes both Proofs and circulation strikes of this issue, NGC continues to regard all 1841 quarter eagles as Proofs.

The offered coin is one of the 15 examples of the 1841 quarter eagle known to modern researchers, its provenance intact back to its first known offering through public auction in 1985. The eye appeal is strong - stronger, indeed, than one might expect for the assigned grade - the fields retaining strong prooflike reflectivity despite also having a somewhat "fuzzy" appearance due to light friction and the presence of numerous wispy handling marks. A touch of softness to the high points of the eagle's wings and right leg is noted for the reverse, the obverse a tad soft on the prominent hair curl over Liberty's ear. In general, however, we note razor sharp to full detail from the rims to the centers. Warm, even color in golden-honey blankets both sides. While there are few sizeable blemishes, provenance concerns compel us to mention a tiny nick in the obverse field between stars 5 and 6, and a minor flaw at the reverse border before the first letter A in AMERICA.

Whether Proof or circulation strike, the ownership of any of the 15 confirmed 1841 quarter eagles is a point of great pride. The acquisition of this PCGS MS-60 example will allow its new owner entry into the highly select group of advanced numismatists whose collection will forever be associated with the famous "Little Princess".

#

This & That

1. The US government once issued a real, official, spendable, legal tender coin with the likeness of P.T. "there's a sucker born every minute" Barnum. 1935

A) True B) False

2. What year/mint was the Mercury Dime not minted?

A) 1916 **B) 1920**

C) 1922 **D) 1931**

3. How many different years was the Susan B. Anthony dollar made?

A) 2 **B) 3**

C) 4 **D) 5**

4. What was the name of the currency used in Finland before they adopted the Euro?

A) Markkaa **B) Tampera**

C) Suomi **D) Riga**

5. Which of these Mercury Dimes does not exist?

A) 1916-S **B) 1919**

C) 1939-S **D) 1922-D**

6. What year did Great Britian replace their old pounds, shillings, and pence with decimal coins?

A) 1960 **B) 1953**

C) 1981 **D) 1971**

7. Which country annually issues a series of cat coins?

A) Niur **B) Gibraltar**

C) Isle of Man **D) New Zealand**

Overlapping Series of 1928 $1 Silver Certificates

By: Jeremy Dansie

Small-size $1 Silver Certificates are one of the most popular types of U.S. paper money to collect, appealing to the most novice “Type Set” collectors up to the most specialized collectors who chase the rarest notes. There are 19 different series to collect (1928 to 1928E, 1934, 1935 to 1935H & 1957 to 1957B) that were issued from 1929 to 1964, many of which are affordable in uncirculated grades on even the most modest budgets. They offer many different varieties to collect, including “Experimental” notes, Mules (micro/macro), a scarce Late-Finished Plate, and WWII Emergency Issues featuring overprints and seal color changes. For the most advanced collectors, different types of both forward and reverse Changeover Pairs (COPs) can be found, including series-to-series changeovers, design modification changeovers, and Mule to Non-Mule changeovers.

One-dollar Silver Certificates also offer a plethora of different serial number blocks to search for and collect. The term “block” refers to a combination of the prefix and suffix letters used in a serial number. For example, the Series of 1928 $1 Silver Certificate below with serial number A17876336A is from the A-A block. Twenty-five prefixes were used, A-N & P-Z (“O” was not used), and the suffix would increment by one (A to B) with the rollover from prefix Z to A (Z-A to A-B). Each block represents 100,000,000 serial numbers, some of which weren’t released into circulation. While other series were serial numbered from a greater number of blocks, such as the Series of 1935A (issued 1938-1945) serial numbered from 69 blocks, the six 1928 series (issued 1929-1935) as a whole is undoubtedly the most interesting and offers some of the rarest and most avidly sought, yet rarely found series-block combinations.

The first small-size Silver Certificates were printed on October 15, 1928, with the first documented delivery to the BEP (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) vault on January 10, 1929. This first delivery comprised 300,000 Series of 1928 $1 Silver Certificates bearing the signatures of Harold T. Tate (H.T. Tate), the Treasurer of the United States, and Andrew W. Mellon (A.W. Mellon), the Secretary of the Treasury. They were serial numbered in the A-A block. Tate served as Treasurer from May 31, 1928, to January 17, 1929, a tenure of just 231 days.

The practice at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was to incorporate the signatures of the Treasury officials into the overall design of the face plates, beginning with small-size notes in 1928. The signatures were an integral part of a finished plate. When a signature change occurred, new plates followed with new signature combinations. Due to Tate’s brief time as Treasurer, his signature only appears on four other issues of small-size U.S. notes, as shown below: Series of 1928 $2 Legal Tender and Series of 1928 $5, $10 & $20 Federal Reserve Notes.

On January 18, 1929, Walter O. Woods (W.O. Woods) replaced Tate as Treasurer of the United States, and soon after, work began on the Series of 1928A face plates signatures of Woods & Mellon. The first delivery of Series of 1928A $1 Silver Certificates was made to the BEP vault on June 10, 1929, and they had been printed with serial numbers near the end of the D-A block. Although Tate's time as treasurer ended one week after the first delivery of the Series of 1928 $1 Silver Certificates, 1,022 production face plates with his signature had been created, and many continued to be used over the next 18 months. Face plates from both series shared time on the presses and finished sheets were intermixed when serial numbered in the D-A to L-A blocks.

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

The last Series of 1928 face plate was removed from the press and canceled on July 10, 1930, when serial numbers were in the J-A block. However, leftover sheets continued to be serial numbered into late 1930 in the I-A and J-A blocks.

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

Mellon served as the Secretary of the Treasury until February 12, 1932, when Ogden L. Mills replaced him, and another series change was in order. With each change, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was left with an inventory of serviceable plates bearing the obsolete signature combination. Being frugal with taxpayer money, they continued sending the obsolete plates to press alongside the new ones being produced. Thus, as the first Series of 1928B face plates with the signatures of Woods & Mills went to press on March 25, 1932, they shared press rotations with Series of 1928A face plates. The first serial number applied to a 1928B sheet was V51000001A, and notes from both series were intermixed and shared serial numbers from the V-A to A-B blocks.

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

Just over 12 months later, another change required a new series to be created. On March 3, 1933, Mills was replaced by William H. Woodin (W.H. Woodin) as Secretary of the Treasury, and work began on the Series of 1928C face plates with the signatures of Woods & Woodin. The first 1928C face plate was sent to press on March 21, 1933, with the first note receiving serial number B29448001B. Series of 1928A, 1928B, and 1928C face plates were now sharing time on the presses. Finished sheets from all three series were intermixed, and received serial numbers from the B-B & C-B blocks.

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

On May 31, 1933, not even three months later, Woods was replaced as Treasurer by William A. Julian (W.A. Julian), and yet another series change was required. Only ten 1928C plates had received plate numbers and just eight had been used in production. Work on the Series of 1928D face plates commenced with the signatures of Julian & Woodin and the first sent was sent to press on August 22, 1933. The first Series of 1928D note received serial number D82596001B and was delivered to the BEP vault in September 1933.

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

Due to the unprecedented changes in the Department of the Treasury over the previous 16 months, three new $1 Silver Certificate series had been created (Series of 1928B, 1928C, and 1928D), and along with the Series of 1928A face plates, all were sharing time on the presses. Finished sheets from all four series were intermixed and received serial numbers from the D-B and E-B blocks.

It wouldn't be long until another series change would be required, when on January 1, 1934, Woodin was replaced by Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Once again, work began on Series of 1928E face plates with the signatures of Julian & Morgenthau. The first Series of 1928E face plate went to press on February 13, 1934. The first 1928E note received serial number F72000001B and was delivered to the BEP vault near the end of March. The Series of 1928E was also the first small-size $1 Silver Certificate to have a change made to the obligation, now stating that they were "Legal Tender for All Debts, Public and Private."

Image courtesy of Heritage Auctions

If you've been following along, you've probably guessed the result of the Series 1928E face plates being created coupled with the BEP's desire to continue using serviceable plates with obsolete signature combinations. As of February 1934, the Series of 1928A, 1928B, 1928C, 1928D, & 1928E face plates were now sharing time on the presses. Finished sheets from each series were intermixed and received serial numbers in the F-B block, as shown below.

Individual images courtesy of Heritage Auctions

Printing of $1 Silver Certificate sheets continued with five series face plates until May 23, 1934, when the last 1928A face plate was canceled. Just over a week later, on June 1st, the last 1928C face plate was canceled, leaving face plates from only three series sharing time on the presses. The manufacture of Series of 1934 face plates had already begun, and the first plate was sent to press on June 6th. The first serial numbers, starting at A00000001A, were printed on Series of 1934 finished sheets on June 27th. The first delivery to the BEP vault was made two days later.

The last 1928E face plate was canceled on July 16, 1934, and the last 1928B face plate was canceled the day after. On August 10, 1934, the last 1928D face plate met the same fate. Consequently, Series of 1928B, 1928D, & 1928E faces and Series of 1934 faces were being printed simultaneously between June 6th and August 10th. From March through early August, finished sheets from the Series of 1928A, 1928B, 1928C, 1928D, & 1928E were serial numbered in the F-B, G-B, H-B & I-B blocks, stopping at serial I01224001B, while Series of 1934 faces were serial numbered separately in the A-A block.

The concurrent serial numbering of the last Series of 1928 sheets and the first of the Series of 1934 sheets allowed for one unintended mistake. At least one Series of 1934 sheet was accidentally switched into the 1928 series numbering stream to produce the fantastic hybrid below.

Image from “Paper Money”, Nov/Dec 2019, Whole No. 324, pg 433 (by Peter Huntoon; Courtesy of Jess Lipka)

This Series of 1934 face was accidentally overprinted with Series of 1928 serial numbers and the left-side Treasury seal during July 1934.

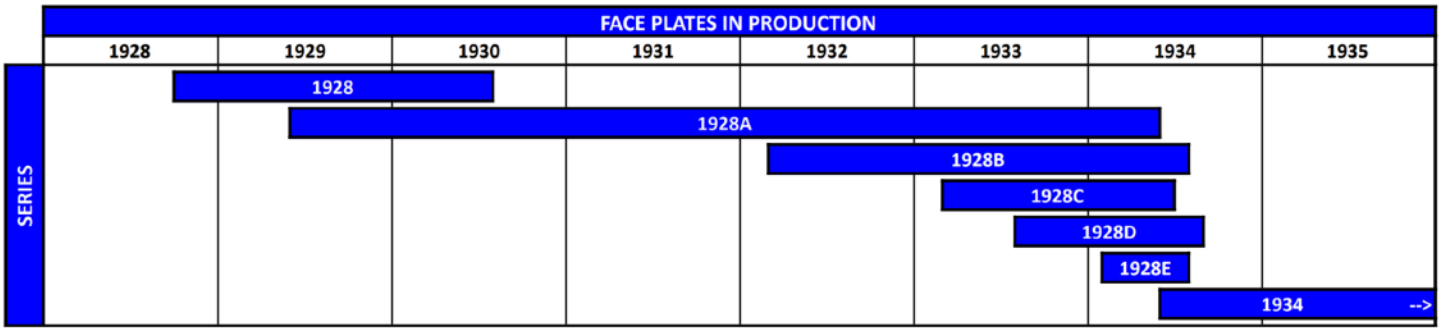
Following the cancelation of the last 1928D face plate in August 1934, the leftover stock of 1928 series finished sheets was stored away without receiving serial numbers. Around February-March 1935, the leftover stock began receiving serial numbers, continuing where they left off in the I-B block. On May 28, 1935, the last sheet was serial numbered in the J-B block with the serial J55796000B and was delivered to the BEP vault three days later. As with the F-B to I-B blocks, Series of 1928A, 1928B, 1928C, 1928D, & 1928E sheets received serial numbers in the J-B block, as shown below.

Individual images courtesy of Heritage Auctions

Table 1 - Comparison of estimated production (notes printed), blocks serial numbered in, and face plate production and usage for all 1928 series $1 Silver Certificates.

SERIES OF 1928 - 1928E SUMMARY												
	PRODUCTION		BLOCKS			FACE PLATES						
Series	Estimated Notes Printed	Est. % of All Printed	Blocks Numbered In	Blocks	% of All Blocks	First Date of Plate Use	Last Date of Plate Use	Plate #'s Assigned	# of Plates Not Used	# of Plates Used	% of All Plates Used
1928	638,296,908	17.71%	12	A-A to L-A	31.58%	Oct 15,1928	Jul 10,1930	1,022	97	925	29.01%
1928A	2,267,809,500	62.92%	35	D-A to J-B; X-B to Z-B	92.11%	Jun 27,1929	May 23,1934	1,814	142	1,672	52.43%
1928B	674,597,808	18.72%	18	V-A to J-B; X-B to Z-B	47.37%	Mar 25,1932	Jul 17,1934	594	63	531	16.65%
1928C	5,364,348	0.15%	9	B-B to J-B	23.68%	Mar 21,1933	Jun 1,1934	10	2	8	0.25%
1928D	14,451,372	0.40%	7	D-B to J-B	18.42%	Aug 22,1933	Aug 10,1934	49	6	43	1.35%
1928E	3,519,324	0.10%	5	F-B to J-B	13.16%	Feb 13,1934	Jul 16,1934	20	10	10	0.31%
	3,604,039,260		38 BLOCKS: A-A to J-B; X-B to Z-B (Experimental)					3,509	320	3,189	

Table 2 - When face plates from each series were on the presses and the overlaps that occurred.

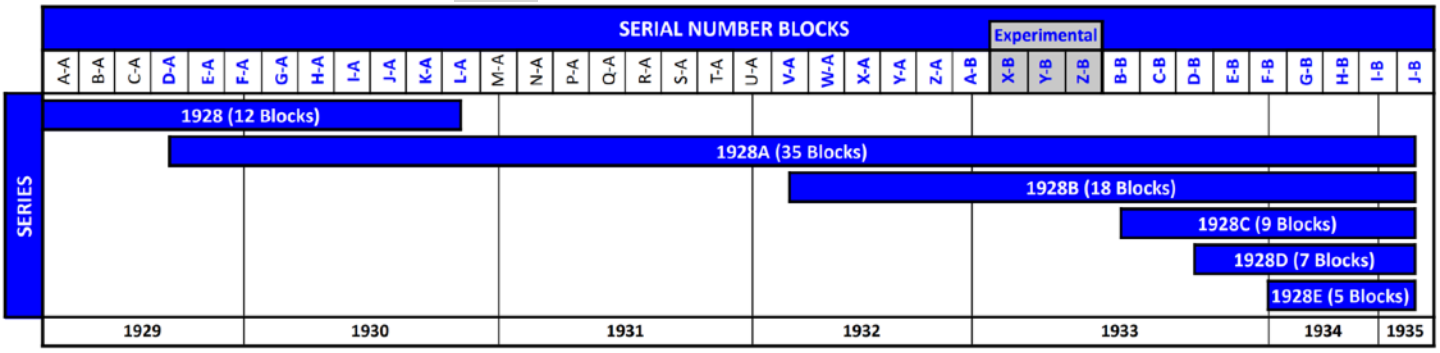


The 1928 series was serial numbered in 38 blocks, not including the *-A block for replacement notes, creating 86 different series-block combinations. A few of these series-block combinations are very rare and have less than five examples known. These are generally considered trophies by block collectors, regardless of condition, and demand consistently exceeds the number of examples available. When the 1928 series were sharing time on the presses and finished sheets were intermixed when serial numbered, there wouldn't have been any reason for anyone at the Department of the Treasury to realize how those circumstances would provide so many intriguing notes for collectors to pursue.

Below is a partial list of 1928 $1 Silver Certificate series-block combinations that are rare to scarce:

Series of 1928 - I-A, J-A, K-A & L-A blocks
Series of 1928A - D-A, E-A, I-B & J-B blocks
Series of 1928B - V-A, W-A & X-A blocks
Series of 1928C - C-B, D-B, F-B & J-B blocks
Series of 1928D - E-B, F-B & G-B blocks
Series of 1928E - G-B & J-B blocks

Table 3 - Blocks in which each 1928 series received serial numbers, with blocks in **BLUE** used for multiple series, and disconnected blocks in **GREY** used for experimental paper testing in early to mid-1933.



During 1934-1935, five different $1 Silver Certificates series - 1928A, 1928B, 1928C, 1928D & 1928E - were serial numbered concurrently in five different blocks - F-B, G-B, H-B, I-B & J-B. In nearly a century of U.S. small-size notes being printed and issued, no other block has had more than three series receiving serial numbers concurrently, regardless of type and denomination.

Sources of Data

"Overlapping Production of $1 1928, 1934 & 1935 Silver Certificates", Peter Huntoon; Paper Money, Nov/Dec 2019 (#324), pg 426-433

"1$ Silver Certificates of the Great Depression Revisited", Lee Lofthus, Paper Money, Mar/Apr 2018 (#314), pg 80-91

"All 1928x Series $1 Silver Certs v3", Paper Money Project, File Repository, www.papermoneyproject.com/files (3/27/2024)

"1928-Series Daily Delivery Serials (1929-1932)", Paper Money Project, File Repository www.papermoneyproject.com/files (3/27/2024)

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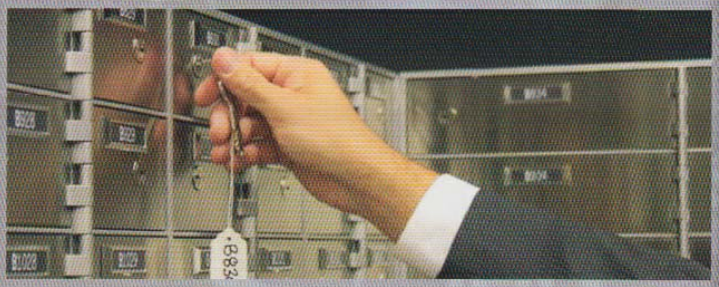

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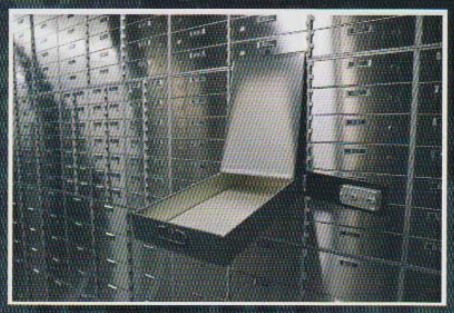

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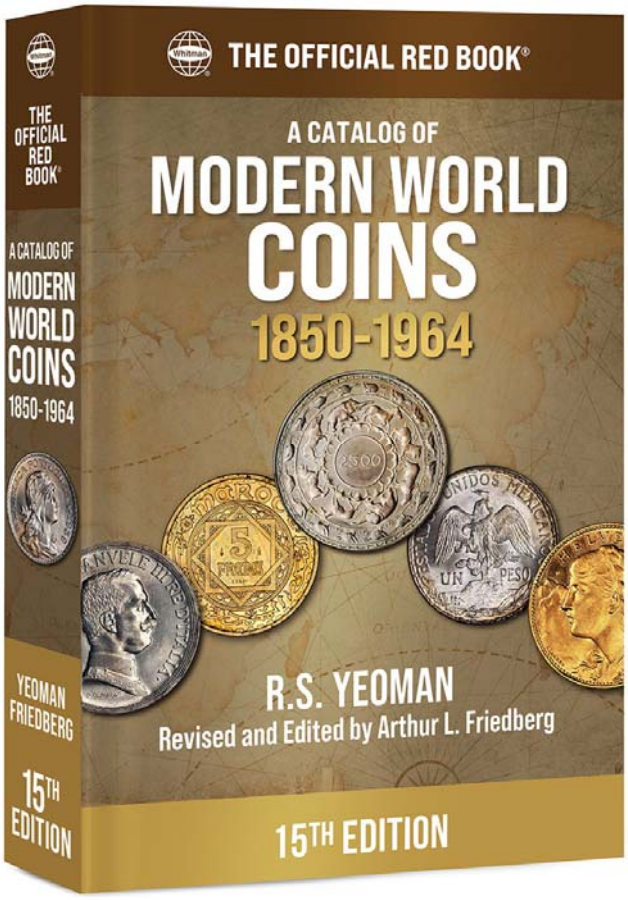
BOOK REVIEW

A Catalog of Modern World Coins

1850-1964 / 15th Edition / R.S. Yeoman—Whitman

#



I received this book directly from Whitman books a couple of months ago. This is a Red Book sized book, softcover and consists of 525 pages printed in black and white with thousands of images.

Don't expect this book to rival or replace the phone book sized volumes on foreign coins but it does a good job of being a single volume edition covering coins from virtually every country in the world. Also the book does not list every coin minted by a particular country but gives examples of mosts types and is a great aid in identifying a coin origin.

Also given is pricing in several grade levels. It is arranged alphabetically by country and date and or monarch within the individuals countries.

It would be a great reference to have handy if your are unfamiliar with most foreign coins or if you are going through grandpas estate which has a bin or bucket of coins from all over the world. Especially if you do not want to sit for hours in front of a computer or carry around multiple phone book sized references with you.

It is available directly from Whitman for $29.95 and essentially is a handy pocket edition (or somewhat smaller than other sources) It only contains coins minted from 1850 to 1964 of which many are valued above foreign junk coins. Modern foreign coins are excluded which if they were to be included would be impossible to be referenced in a single small volume.

For some this may be a useful book for other more serious foreign collectors you may want to expand your library to more specific titles. None the less for $30 it is an inexpensive volume to add to your library.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Spring Fever

Today it is almost 70 degrees and by the time you read this spring will have officially arrived. So, you can lock up your coins, put away all your coin books and get ready for Spring and Summer and wait for fall to do any more of your coins collecting duties.

Or Not! I remember years and decades ago that this was the case and general feeling regarding coin collecting in the summer months but fortunately this philophosy is no longer the case. Now days numismatics is a year long pursuit.

We have a Northern Utah coin show upcoming in early May. Also Stack/Bowers is holding its Spring 2024 Showcase Auction including a Rarities Night session in late March which should be in the books by the time you read this..

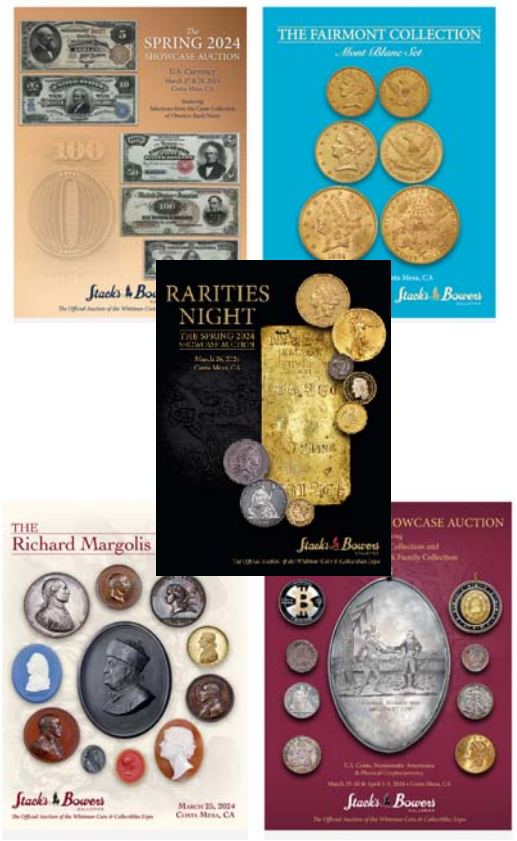
I want to thank Jeremy Dansie for his recent contributions to the Mint Master. He has written two articles regarding Bishops Storehouse Scrip and tells me he is working on additional research. This brings up the point that I would also welcome articles on virtually any subject to be published in a future Mint Master. You would also receive credit and get additional tickets for our Christmas dinner prize drawings.

I would also like to inform the membership of the passing of Mel Gortakowski who died at the age of 98 on March 1st. He was a long time member of the UNS.

Finally our April meeting is officially the deadline for everyone to pay their dues for the year. You can pay in person or remit them via mail to the address on the application page at the back of this newsletter.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm



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Our new member Jeremy Dansie has submitted another article, this time regarding 1928 Silver Certificates.

I found it a very interesting article and should appeal to many of our members.

I definitely want to thank Jeremy for submitting these articles and if you see him at our next meeting please introduce yourself and say hi and welcome to the UNS.

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Monthly Meetings
2nd Tuesday of the Month
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Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

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By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

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The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **A True**
2. **C**
3. **C**
4. **A**
5. **D**
6. **D**
7. **C**